

UNCLE SAYS CALLS A HALL TO RUSSIA.

Czar Threatens to Seize New Chwang and United States Demands a Guarantee That the Port Remain Open—Lord Beresford's Influence Felt.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Russia is preparing to seize the Chinese port of New Chwang, at the head of Pechili Bay. This news was received here today. The United States and Great Britain are preparing to resist the prospective Russian effort at territory grabbing.

New Chwang is a treaty port. Through it the United States penetrates to the trade of Manchuria by the Nuren River. This government cannot tolerate the closing of the port.

United States gives a written agreement that the port, it controlled by her, will remain open to the United States will exhaust every resource to prevent Russia from attaining her present purpose. If a written agreement is given by Russia the United States will regard her object as having been secured, and will interpose no obstacles to the Russian project.

It is doubtful if Great Britain will be equally contented with a written agreement. With the United States the openness of the port is a matter of mere business. With Great Britain there are, in addition to commercial, sentimental reasons for frowning on Russia's extension in China.

Fact Commercially Important. In this connection it is very important to recall that during his visit in this country, after his mission to China had been fulfilled, Lord Charles Beresford called attention to the commercial advantages of New Chwang and the necessity of holding it open to the trade of the world.

While in this country Lord Charles had many opportunities of impressing his views on the New Chwang upon the Administration, and his present attitude is undoubtedly largely the result of his influence.

Meanwhile Lord Charles has been placed practically in control of England's Mediterranean fleet. While nominally second in command to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, he will shortly succeed him, and the fleet under his command would play the most important part in any complications with Russia.

America Refused to Take a Part. Russia's purpose became obvious ten days ago. The United States, sounded by foreign governments as to her attitude in the impending crisis and aware of the spot where the worst aggression was likely to occur, asked France, Russia and Germany for an agreement that no matter what occurred in China, the treaty ports should remain open. The negative reply was couched under a proposition for the United States to take a part in the sphere of influence. The United States rejected that she preferred the maintenance of the present situation in China.

The request for an agreement is, therefore, still before France, Russia and Germany. It is our final word to those powers that such an agreement will be given, United States.

NEW SUSPECTS HARDY'S MURDER.

He Is an Ex-Member of a Battery at Fort Hamilton, and Familiar with the Scene of the Murder.

The police investigation into the mystery surrounding the murder of young Frederick Hardy, centered at Fort Hamilton yesterday, and Captain Reynolds, Detective Maguire, Murphy and Taylor late last night went working on a clew which, it is said, points to a suspect who lives in that neighborhood.

He is a person who was formerly a member of a battery at Fort Hamilton and has lived in the fort and village for years, and is thoroughly familiar with the locality where the murder is supposed to have been committed. He is used to handling boats, and has often shown in discussion his familiarity with the tides running in and out of the Narrows.

The police have learned that he knew the secret hiding place of the one outside of Hegeman's house, and knew also that the stone anchors, one of which was found tied to Hardy's body at Keyport, were kept on the houseboat, where any one familiar with the place could easily find them at night.

There were no "painters" attached to Hardy's boat, but the morning after Hardy's disappearance.

Knew Where to Find Ropes. But this young man knew where there was plenty of rope in other places near by which could be easily obtained. He may be innocent, but here is a strong chain of circumstantial evidence against him.

At 10 p. m. last night Captain Reynolds and two detectives visited Captain Hegeman at his home on the shore, where he is at Fort Hamilton and had a long consultation with him. Hegeman and Captain Reynolds would not tell what the subject of the discussion was, but they said they will visit the Erie Basin with Captain Reynolds and make a careful inspection of the bottom with the dredge, and on the bow which was brought over from Keyport by the police.

It is believed that this boat belonged to two men who, during the month of October, were raking for clams near the old Fort Hamilton pier. These men at meal times ran their ashore and cooked their food on the beach.

Their names are not known, but the police believe if Hegeman can identify the boat that it will be easy to locate the place they came from, and perhaps may be able to clear up how the body of Hardy came to be transported to the waters off Keyport.

Young Hegeman Knew Martin. Robert Hegeman, the son of Captain Hegeman, was yesterday taken to Brooklyn Police Headquarters by Detective Taylor. The rumor was current that young Hegeman was arrested, but it was learned that he was wanted to identify the prisoner, John Martin, as one of the men seen by him in the mysterious naphtha launch the night of the murder, as well as to make sure that the anchor stone was one which had been used by his father.

Hegeman picked out Martin from a crowd of six men as the companion of the man who was known as James Ferris. Hegeman also found marks on the stone anchor that made it absolutely certain that it was one of four that were on the boat the night of October 22. The next morning there were only three anchors, and the one at Police Headquarters is unquestionably the missing one, taken by the murderer.

It was learned yesterday that on the afternoon of October 22, Hardy was in the McNichols pharmacy, on Fourth avenue. He bought three packages of cigarettes from Dr. Flynn. Late in the day Hardy again visited the drug store, and from there went to the Bismark hotel, the Martin House and the Dewey Hotel.

Then Hardy Disappeared. "He stayed a short time in each place and it is said, was seen to drink several glasses of beer. When Hardy disappeared, before his body was discovered, Detective

HOWARD TOOK THE PGCURE IN THE BIG FIGHT.

Biograph Company Outwitted After Great Expense and Daring—Fifty Seats Hired and Filled by Schemers.

Actor Howard Took in Two Long Film Cameras, Concealed Under Coat Tails—Dummies to Deceive.

Lawyer Grossman Says Law Cannot Touch His Clients, While Brady Calls Copyrighted Pictures Fakes.

That a series of pictures of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight were surreptitiously secured last Friday night, as exclusively published in the Journal yesterday, is beyond dispute. With the consent of his counsel, William Grossman, of the firm of House, Grossman & Voorhies, Actor Joseph E. Howard told a Journal reporter last night how he devised the scheme that made an apparently impossible feat in photography an accomplished fact.

To Mr. Brady and Mr. O'Rourke the securing of the pictures by the light supplied and paid for by them, to say nothing of other accessories that made them possible, the news can hardly fail to prove galling. It may lead them, too, to look up the law on the subject of individuals' right to take moving pictures under any and all circumstances.

It is certain that whoever takes a camera for this purpose into the auditorium of the next fight managed by them will be a brave man.

Howard's Story of the Work. "I have no feeling against the Biograph people," said Mr. Howard, in spirit of conciliation. "But when they refused to make any arrangements with me by which I could get some pictures of the fight for my show I determined to have them anyway."

"I made all my arrangements two weeks before the event," and, making films at his own risk, he went to the fight on Friday afternoon I came down from Waterbury, Conn., and went to Coney Island by way of the Long Beach ferry. Then I went direct to Cohen's Hotel, where I had engaged room No. 20. I had five cameras with me, and I had a large number of them, was much larger than two cigar boxes placed together.

"I made arrangements to do the work with a little box on top. In this box were five hundred feet of film on a reel. When the fight started I took the camera and passed down into the camera and after the men's exposure, passed into a lower box. Here it was received and wound up by a second man. A single turn of the hand worked both reels.

"One reel of film would last about six rounds. The other reel would be used when the fighters were hurriedly removed a film when it had passed into the lower box, and the camera was taken out and transferred into a coat pocket without having been exposed to the light.

Fifty Men Helped Him. "I had arranged to have the dummy camera during the fight, and the camera might be diverted from me. Then I bought fifty seats at \$25, \$15 and \$10. I had no difficulty in getting fifty men. Most of these were from the neighborhood of the fight. They were to be ready to go to the fight and make a diversion in my favor if any movement was made to approach us.

"The heart of the man who was to have taken in the cameras prepared for business failed him at the last moment, so I had to make do with the fifty men. I so that they hung down and swung between my legs as I walked.

"I sat far back in the 510 seats, directly behind Brady. Two of my dummy men sat in the 510 seats and one in the 525 section, directly in front of me. They took shots ostentatiously, and every one took them for ordinary kinks, as they were. I was not in the ring, and I probably came to the same conclusion. The machines made but little noise. It took six men to work them.

Missed First and Last Rounds. "We missed the first round, not being quite ready. Just before the last round Brady looked toward us, and pointed his hand in our direction. Instantly I grabbed the camera from the box from the right, and that way we missed the last round too. But all the rest were perfect.

"I did not use my apparatus out with us, but lowered it through the window to men waiting below. By 1 o'clock all the negatives were dry and developed. They were placed and ready to go to Washington at 20 minutes after 6 the same morning, but not until the Saturday afternoon to be copyrighted. This morning, however, we had duplicate films, 3,400 feet in all, copyrighted.

Big Offer for Pictures. Mr. Grossman said last night that the pictures had been exhibited on a screen during the afternoon, and had been found so good that a large sum of money had been offered for them outright. He added that even if Howard exhibited to sell them he would reserve the right to exhibit some of the best rounds, as a suspect, was discovered. "I know of no law," said Mr. Grossman, "to prevent a man from taking a picture if he has the opportunity. But another individual has the same right, and I have no idea of bringing an injunction against any one else from exhibiting any pictures of the fight that may have been secured."

"A machine taking pictures from another point of view than ours would have results quite distinct from ours. Besides, Mr. Howard feels very well disposed toward Messrs. Brady and O'Rourke. He hopes that they will all make money out of their pictures, and that they will have something to show of his own, too."

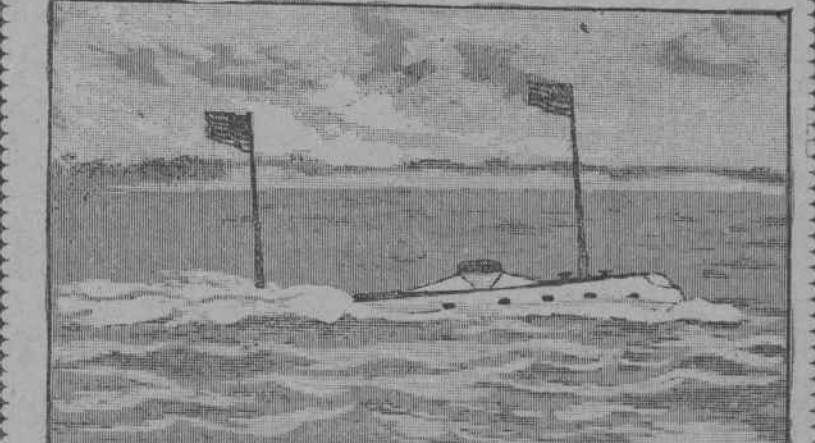
Brady Suspected It. Mr. Brady said: "Yes, I knew something of the sort was going on and knew these men were in the building. But I was not worried over it. They did not charge their films and could hardly have got more than a few rounds."

"I believe the scheme to be one of black-mail. It is already being established by persons who have made representation of what they can do under certain circumstances. After all, the public will be the best judge as to which is the real thing after they have seen our reproduction of the fight at Koster & Bial's. Fake pictures have always appeared after these events, and I suppose they will continue to."

F. J. Marlon, manager of the American Biograph Company, said: "We do not fear any loss to us from the pictures said to have been taken by the Edison people or others. Our pictures are the only ones that are being shown in the neighborhood of them. When they are finished we will put them on exhibition. We do not fear any injunctions."

The Popularity of the name BUDWEISER is such as to tempt many brewers to attempt to use the name. The U. S. courts have awarded that name exclusively to the Anheuser-Busch BUDWEISER brand.

HOLLAND BOAT STATES THE TEST



A Whitehead Torpedo Fired While She Is 10 Feet Under Water.

NAVAL EXPERTS SEE IT. Two of Them Take Trips Below the Surface in the Craft and Are Delighted.

Under the waters of Peconic Bay, on Long Island Sound, a marvel was accomplished yesterday which the naval officers who witnessed it say is destined to revolutionize naval warfare.

From the Holland submarine boat at a depth of ten feet a Whitehead torpedo was discharged without causing so much as a ripple on the surface of the bay.

On board the lighthouse tender Cactus, the Board of Inspection and Survey arrived in Greenport yesterday morning. The board consists of Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commander W. H. Emory, Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker, Constructor W. L. Capps and Lieutenant R. Henderson.

A two-mile course had been carefully staked out with flags across Peconic Bay. The Cactus left Greenport early in the morning and steamed across the bay to New Suffolk.

By the aid of glasses the outlines of the little boat could be made out through the haze, zigzagging around at the beginning of the course like a cigar floating on the surface of the water, with a faint pick standing upright at both ends of it. The torpedo was fired, and the surface of the water indicated where the submarine boat was when submerged.

In many ways the conditions for the test were unfavorable. In such a large body of water as Peconic Bay the sea is never smooth, and yesterday the waves were running high. The boat was blowing directly down the course, and the ebb tide, when the test began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was running against the Holland boat at the rate of four miles an hour.

Eight Men in the Sunken Craft. The crew consists of seven men, none of whom can move from one part of the boat to another while she is submerged without destroying her equilibrium and sinking her. The boat is so small that the crew is crowded together.

Yet during the test the Naval Board insisted on one of their number being inside the boat, and Commander Emory climbed down from the top of the boat. The boat was closed after him. The little boat then blew two shrill whistles and slowly slipped her from sailing on even keels. Mr. Holland called, "diving by the rudders." A minute later she was completely submerged, but the after flagstaff remained above three feet higher than the bow. The boat was then slowly lowered until the after flagstaff touched the water, and then the torpedo was fired.

The first test, according to the specifications, consisted of "sailing one mile under water, rising, discharging a torpedo at a depth of ten feet, and then sailing one mile under water, and going back to the starting point."

At the end of the first third of a mile the sunken boat suddenly appeared above the water, splashed for about a hundred yards and then sank again. Mr. Holland and the watchers on the Cactus looked on with interest. The boat had been submerged for as long as they wish her to. But the appearance of her bow above the surface was the only flaw in her entire day's performance, and that was subsequently explained by Commander Emory himself, who told Mr. Holland that he was entirely to blame for it by moving from his place in the bow to the stern, which had the effect of making her light forward and bringing her to the surface.

Torpedo Tests Successful. At a speed of ten knots an hour the two flagstaffs kept up the course. Had it not been for them nothing on earth would have indicated that a craft fifty-three feet long with eight men inside of it were anywhere on Long Island Sound. There was no splash, no wake, nor a ripple to indicate the boat's position. Exactly opposite the mile stake buoy she suddenly rose to the surface and without a moment's warning fired an eight hundred-pound torpedo. A white streak across the gray water showed its course. It went within twenty feet of a target eight hundred yards away. The target was only a flagstaff. Had it been a ship, the torpedo would have sunk it.

The submarine boat dived again, and within a radius of seventy-three feet turned completely around and went back down the course to the starting point. The second test, the most wonderful of all, was firing a torpedo under water. When the boat was completely submerged, at the half mile buoy, a little splash of foam half a mile away indicated the point where a Whitehead torpedo rose to the surface. It had been fired so secretly and successfully at a depth of ten feet that no one except the party underneath the water knew when it was discharged.

Commander Emory climbed out of the hatchway and Lieutenant Henderson got in. He superintended the last test, which was a repeat of the first, and was successful. A mile the iron cigar made ten miles an hour. Throughout the entire trial she was propelled by electricity, although the motive power is only one of her resources. She can make equally good speed with a gasoline motor with which she is equipped.

As a repetition of the whole, the test claimed that the test was over, Admiral Rodgers and Chief Engineer Lowe rushed to the shore and shook his hand again and again.

"This is a triumph," they said. "We want to congratulate you on the success of the test. It is going to revolutionize all known methods of sinking ships."

Austrian Count Made a Lieutenant in Our Army. Thun-Hohenstein Served in Cuba and Now Goes to Fight the Filipinos.

Washington, Nov. 6.—An Austrian count, formerly an officer in the army of Emperor Francis Joseph, who was a naturalized American, started for San Francisco to-night to join the Forty-sixth Regiment of volunteers, bound for the Philippines.

When the war with Spain began Leopold Thun-Hohenstein, living in New York under the modest name of Leopold Thun, got the war fever. His Austrian army record was so good that he received a lieutenantcy and served in Cuba. His service there, however, was brief, and he returned to his private life. He again tried to enter the military service, and fearing his limited knowledge of English would handicap him, he offered to make inquiries and ordered a commission as a second lieutenant to be issued.

Lieutenant Thun-Hohenstein was at the department to-day, where he talked to Secretary of War Root and Adjutant-General Ward. He left Washington this afternoon, expressing the hope that his regiment may be ordered to fight in the Philippines where he might at least win a captain's straps.

Gallante Seeks New Worlds to Conquer. Leaves the Twelfth District on a Truck Tour to Printing House Square.

Signor Nicola Gallante, the free ice, free coal and no free shaves candidate in the Twelfth District, sought new worlds to conquer last night. He had gone through the popular reform—free ice, free coal, free silver, steam heat and asphalt pavements on Grand street. On his way back to his popular reform, he gave speeches on the Bowery. The truck escaped.

Plans for the 60th's New Armory. The Army Board held a meeting in the War office yesterday. Plans for a new armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Twenty-fifth street and Lexington avenue were reviewed and referred to the Secretary of the Building Fund Commission.

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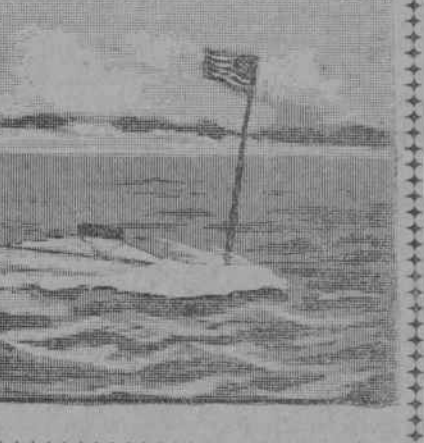
MAKING NEW SCALP FOR A YOUNG GIRL. JOURNAL'S NEWS OF SAMOAN MATTER CONFIRMED.

From Pieces of Cuticle to Be Taken from Sympathetic Friends.

GRAFTED ON HER HEAD.

It Was Not an Indian, but a Grist Mill That Scalped the Child.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1899.—In the Methodist Hospital in this city physicians are engaged in grafting skin on the head of a



Holland Boat Shows Naval Experts How She Dives.

On Peconic Bay yesterday, in the presence of a Naval Board, the famous diving torpedo boat showed all her tricks and discharged a mighty torpedo ten feet below the surface of the water.

small girl whose scalp had been torn off by machinery in her father's mill. Dr. John B. Roberts, chief surgeon, and Dr. J. H. Crawford are in charge of this unusual work, and express no doubt of entire success, which will be a triumph of up-to-date surgery.

A square inch of small bits of skin taken from the arm of another patient was grafted on the top of the child's head, and if healthy growth takes place the father and friends of the girl will be asked to sacrifice larger pieces of their own skin. Even with fair skin years may elapse before enough skin is grafted to supply the place of the lost scalp.

Clara Hixon is the name of the young patient. She is ten years old. She was in her father's grist mill in Emmettville, near Altoona, and her long hair catching in a belt, her scalp was torn off from above her eyebrows to the base of the skull. She was brought to the Methodist Hospital in this city and recovered from the shock.

A woman patient whose skin is perfectly healthy expressed her willingness to part with a square inch, and the grafting was done.

It is not a very painful operation for persons supplying the skin, and later, when larger patches are to be grafted there will be a number of other courageous young women ready to sacrifice portions of their cuticle.

The skin at present is being taken in tiny circles, lifted off the head with a needle and slipped off with a sharp knife.

LATEST TRANSFERS MADE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 6.—These army and navy orders were issued to-day: N. A. Y.—Captain H. C. Taylor to temporary duty, War College, Newport, R. I. Captain E. White, sick leave, three months. Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wheeler, to Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Parker, from Vicksburg, Miss., to temporary duty, Naval Hospital, New York. Lieutenant J. C. Bulmer, to Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend.

Lieutenant J. R. Edie, from Dolphin to the Naval Cadet W. C. Watts, from Vicksburg to Dolphin. N. A. Y.—Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Hodges is relieved from duty at Fort Logan and will proceed to Mackinac, Wis.

Major A. B. Braden, surgeon, is honorably discharged from the volunteer army as Major; he is retained on the permanent list of the army. Captain Barrington, U. S. West, commissary of Subsistence, from Lexington, Ky., to Omaha, Neb.

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London Dispatch Corroborates the Statement That We Get Control of Tutuila Island and Pango Pango Bay.

Court of Arbitration Agreed to for Settlement of Samoan Claims Includes King Oscar as Umpire.

Convention to Be Signed To-day, and Will Go to the Senate in December—Claims Aggregate \$2,000,000.

THE Journal last Sunday gave its readers the exclusive news of the triumph of American diplomacy in the settlement of the Samoan affair—how the decision of this Government, Great Britain and Germany to dissolve the tripartite agreement by which these powers control the islands involved the cession to the United States of full control over the island of Tutuila and its bay of Pango Pango.

The Journal now prints the following dispatch from London, giving the fullest corroboration of its early information.

London, Nov. 6.—Although the exact terms of the agreement are still carefully guarded, it is now certain that the Samoan question is practically settled, and that the finalities will take place within a few days, unless some unexpected hitch occurs.

American control of Tutuila Island is confirmed and agreed to, while the United States has, it is understood, signified its approval of the projected arrangements between Germany and Great Britain, regarding the details of the latter, the British Foreign Office remains mute, except to assure the satisfaction that does of recent arrivals of the German press has correctly outlined the plan, which now shows signs of acceptance.

It is also emphatically denied that the United States has been in any way neglected in the negotiations. It is pointed out that the United States, having secured Tutuila Island, obtained all she expected or desired, but, though thoroughly satisfied, she was kept conversant with and always consulted about the negotiations, which proceeded between Germany and Great Britain.

Last week it was believed that an impasse had been reached, and the diplomats were inclined to fear that no settlement was attainable in the near future. The sudden turn in the negotiations and the overcoming of the apparently insurmountable obstacles created almost as much surprise as gratification. Of course, it is still within the limits of possibility that another and entirely unexpected contingency may arise during the negotiation, but the signing of the papers and signing of them. But there is every reason to believe that an official statement will be given out this morning announcing the terms of the settlement of this long standing international difficulty.

These are the members of the Court of Arbitration agreed upon by Great Britain, the United States and Germany to settle the claims of residents of Samoa, of all nationalities, whose property was damaged by the bombardment of towns and settlements on the Samoan coast by the United States cruiser Unadilla and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist in March, 1899.

The King of Norway and Sweden will be called in to decide the whole case, or will, if the arbitral court fails to agree, or will by his vote settle matters on which there is a disagreement.

Concentration on this question will be signed to-morrow at the State Department by Colonel Hay, Mr. Tower and Baron von Schlegel.

Copies of the convention are this afternoon at the German Embassy, the British Legation and the Legation of the Diplomatic Bureau. The engrossed copy for signature will be sent to the Secretary to-morrow by Chief Consular Clerk Sidney Smith.

It is understood that the claims involved aggregate \$2,000,000 and emanate from a large number of individuals, who ask the three powers signatory to the Berlin treaty and responsible for the protection of life and property.

The international question involved is the relative responsibility of Great Britain, the United States and Germany, as expressed by the Journal. This relative responsibility will be determined by the arbitration court. The convention to be signed to-morrow must be ratified by the Senate as a formal treaty on which the negotiations with the claimants will proceed, and the United States would not be bound by the court's result.

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